Business Notices.

VEGETABLE AND BLOOD PURIFYING.

Tested and approved for 110 years.

Be sure you get the genuine. Sold at the Principal Office, No.

294 Canslat. Also, at No. 4 Union square; No. 296 Bowery; No.

241 Hndson et.; Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av.; and Wright's, corner Fouston and Lewis ets.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Much more healthy bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry are pro-

duced by intermingling Changeren & Co.'s (Boston) Con-CENTEATED LEAVEN with flour, than by any other means. Try

REMEMBER!!! The great sale of French China

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS.

Union-square, New-York,
WINE MERCHANTS and PURVEYORS of PROVISIONS, embracing s

great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for amily use, clubs, pleasure yachts, traveling parties, &c.

Late No. 405 Broadway.

of DAILEY & Co., No. 6:1 Broadway, n your way down-town. See advertisement in this column

t'sement in the auction column of the large sale of China and Glasswars, on manufacturers' account, by

1861. Price, \$75 per page. Address

week must be handed in to-day.

DON'T FORGET!! to look at the show-window

ATTENTION is respectfully called to the adver-

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

To Advertisers.

A limited number of advertisements will be re-

ceived for insertion in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

The Conciliation Committee of the House of

Representatives got started yesterday, the House

having previously refused to excuse any of the

members from serving. Mr. Hawkins of Flori-

da, however, declared that he would not serve,

the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Now

Mr. Iverson of Georgia rode the tallest kind of

a disunion hobby in the Senate yesterday. In the

debate which followed, Messrs. Douglas and

Pugh appeared in the novel rôles of defenders of

the Free States. No action was taken on Mr.

Powell's resolution to appoint a Conciliation Com-

mittee. In the Senate, things seem to be rapidly

tending to the conclusion that, if the Cotton States

want to quit the Union, the best thing to be done

A Mass State Convention was held at Trenton

vesterday to adopt conciliatory measures toward

the South. An address and resolutions were

passed, and a Cemmission appointed to go about

Wm. C. Alexander presided. Com. R. F. Stock-

ton and "Pet" Halstead were the principal

speakers in the Convention. We give an ex-

The steamer Europa, with European dates to

the 2d inst., inclusive, passed Cape Race yester-

day morning. Her news is one week later than

our last advices. The political jutelligence is

unimportant. Italian affairs were unchanged.

The garrison of Gaëta had made a sortie and

were repulsed with great loss. The condition of

American finances had impelled a movement

hitherward of specie, and the Europa brings a

large amount. Large shipments were also ex-

pected to be made by the Atlantic, to sail on

tended report on another page of this paper.

is to let them pack their trunks and start.

let us see what this Committee will bring forth.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,

No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOL

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

, and verify this statement.

For Sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

nner and Tea Sets, at about half price, begins To-Day,

See advertisement in this column.

The best purgative in the world is

BRANDERTH'S VEGRYAGUE PILLS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGANS. LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
DOS White French China Tea Sets,
containing 44 pieces.

boo White French China Tea Sets, containing 45 pieces.

200 White French China Dinner Sets, containing 145 pieces.

200 Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, containing 44 pieces.

200 Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, containing 44 pieces.

200 Gilt and Painted French China Tea Sets, containing 44 pieces.

200 Gilt and Painted French China Tea Sets, for \$6 25, worth \$10. containing 44 pieces.

So Gilt and Painted French China Tea Sets,
containing 44 pieces.

Containing 167 pieces.

at greatly reduced prices.

An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one, having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than TRIEST-TRIEST PER CENT

TOTAL TRIEST-TRIEST PER CENT

below customary prices.

LOOK AT

LOOK AT

LOOK AT

LOOK AT

LOOK AT

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
No. 631 Broadway.

To DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINES AT "PANIC PRICES."
D. S. BARNES & COMPANY, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York,

From this dates, will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of genuine Family Medicines and Druggists' Articles for cash. Prices will correspond with the times. Great ments offered to cash buyers. Their stock will always be found complete, which consists, in part, of all the Capsules, Cordials, Purifyers,

Extracts.

Hair Dyes,

Panaceas,

Pills,

Salves.

Alteratives, Bitters, Balsuma. Confections. Catholicons, Cod Liver Oils. Carminatives,

Invigorators, Liniments, Saraparillas, Magnesias, Vermifuges, TREES-NET CASH. Orders solicited and promptly filed.

D. S. Barnes & Co.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

HOLIDAY NOTICE. At Taxion's Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., may be found a well selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely new Goods, suitable for dressing Christmas Trees.

Also, Boxes for presents, Ronfeaux Bags, Sacks, Corneto, &c. filled with choice Confectionery.

He has also a large stock of Confectionery of all kinds, of both

FRENCH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE; all of which will be offered at low prices. THE "UNION" HAT.-Republicans and Demo

Crats, Americans and Union men-all who love the Union and desire its continued prosperity-will approve of KNOX's "UNION" HAT. Call at No. 212 Erosalway, and examine it.

No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, FOR THIRTY DAYS OFFI, WHOLESALE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

Tones Son & MELVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York

SQUIRE & LANDER
Sell Real Gold Jewelley and English Steeling Silterware
5 per cent, and Diamonds 10 per cent, less than any other house
Ro. 57 Fallon-41, rear William

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE! HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION! CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

saim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. Fuller & Co.

Herming's Patent Champion Safes, the most reliable an
serfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased on

HERRING & Co., New-Orleans. HERRING & Co.,

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

DUNNER Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1959.

Mesars, Herring & Co., No. 231 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe in the great fire, here on the 27th was
the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the \$50 size,
and is now awned by Fred. Smith, jeweler. It was in a threestory brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the
fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and
poured water on it for a long time, to cool it. When cooled off,
It was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated
it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry
all safe—watches all ticking, and bank bills all right. I have a
\$5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass
knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightity damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water
thrown on the Safe to cool it. Yours, truly,

D. E. Bedell.

NOTES ON ALL THE BANKS OF THE UNION Will be taken at par for Chorning

At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st. RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND.

Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.

A splendid assertment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY,

BILVER and PLATEN WARE, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented.

Bole Agent for Louis Richard's Extraine Ruby Jeweled Letters, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require

PREFECT TIME. PERFECT TIME.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

House Furnishing Goods Our usual Southern Sales having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles we are prepared to offer for Casu

CAME \$100.000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS WARE SILVER PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS. At prices heretofore unknown in this market.

At prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Complete Sets. 257 pieces of French China and Rich

Cut and Engraved Glass Ware are still further reduced to ±65.

We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.

E. V. Haughwort & Co.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broomest.

GAS FIXTURES, &C., STRIBES PHILBS, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for Sale, at RESUCKED PAICES, a splendid Assortment of
GAS FIXTERES. FRENCH BROXES, DIERCT IMPORTATION, consisting of MANTEL ORNAMENT, STATESTIES, GROUPS, INESTANDS, &C.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4thst, and No. 3 Aster House, Barclay-st.

CATARACT WASHING-MACHINE. The best ever invented.

No RUBBING and NO WEAR.
SULLIVAN & HYATT, No. 494 Broadway.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE,

WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to lady during the Christmas Holldays. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

HOUSEKEEPERS can secure an outfit of Glass. China, and Plated Ware, and Holiday Presents, at less than cost of importation, by attending the great auction sale of Browns & Biomors, No. 35 Nassoust, on Wennesday, December 12, at

The ladies are respectfully invited to inspect this sale if they do not wish to purchase, as it will be the richest and most claborate assortment of goods ever offered before at auction. NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL, GROVER & BA-

REA'S CRIEBRATED NOTHIERS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

Price established for sees years.

\$40 and upward.
No. 450 Broadway, New-York.

Tower Clocks, Regulators, and Office Cooks—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

SPERRY & Co., No. 427 Broadway.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and Estaü.—E. ANTHONY, No. 508 Broadway.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
for amateurs and the trade.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, harmlesse and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-LADIES' DRESSES CLEANED WITHOUT TAKING

APART; also, Gentlemen's Garments. Plain and Fancy Dynnso, No. 439 Broome-st., cor. Broadway. E. Loan. FROZEN GAS METERS. To prevent this annoyance have your Markers at once filled with the Parker kon-Francisco Fictio. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

to the several States and endeavor to prevail upon them to remain in the Union. The Hon.

Messrs. Hereino & Co.

Gentiemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the
Hereino's Father Champion Sape, purchased from you a few
year since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our
store on the night of the list mat, and upon opening it we find
all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although
it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced.
We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they
claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. Fullen & Co.

Parfect protection from are associated protection from the subscribers,

Herring & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,

New-York.

Farrell, Herring & Co.,

Philadelphia.

Chicago.

Chicago e Hermino's Patent Chicago she hermino's Patent Chicago Sape ever falled to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. FIRE IN THE NORTH!

the 5th. Breadstuffs dull and slightly lower. Consols 931@938 for money and account. Alfred Euchanan, the suppo Mrs. Shancks, the widow lady who resided at No. 22 East Twelfth street, was yesterday brought to this city a prisoner, having been arrested at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. He is a young man

who has been subject to severe fits nearly all his life, Herring's Patent Champion Sapes—the most reliable sect rity from fire now known—can be purchased only of Herring & Co., No. 201 Broadway, New-York, Farring & Co., New-Orleans, Herring & Co., New-Orleans, and as a consequence is not of sound mind. He is the person alluded to in the evidence before the Coroner as the "young carpenter." The prisoner asserts his innocence of the crime imputed to him, but evidence of such a character has been obtained as to leave little doubt of his

> President Buchanan finds it difficult to fill the vacancy in his Cabinet. Nobody wants to succeed Mr. Howell Cobb. The Hon. Lucius O'Brien Branch, M. C. from North Carolina, was honored with an invitation, but declines. Meanwhile that distinguished son of Connecticut, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, temporarily discharges the functions of the departed Secessionist Secretary. Who will next be honored with the offer of the place is not known. In behalf of this City, we beg to suggest the Hon. George Briggs, M. C. from the VIIth District, as an available candidate. His appointment would satisfy all parties. It does him less than justice to say that he would make a thousand times better Sec-

guilt. A report will be found in another column.

retary than the defunct Cobb. Hitherto the Hon. John Cochrane and the Hon, D. E. Sickles, both of whom the people have just emphatically repudiated, have done the talking for us at Washington. Now, however, we are enabled to record the fact that Mr. George Law has appeared there announcing the approaching secession from the Union of this City, and its establishment as a free port. The idea, we believe, originated with the Hon. J. and the Hon. E. Brooks, but Law has made it his own. Perhaps, before Mr. Law assumes to express the wishes of the people of New-York. he had better pay them the large sums of money he owes them, and otherwise comply with the laws and his own agreements. Mr. Law may plunder the City, but he can't speak for it,

The City Meeting in behalf of the sufferers from famine in Kansas will take place in the great Hall of the Cooper Institute this evening. and we urge a general attendance, not from our city only, but from Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c. Persistent efforts are made to misrepresent the cause of the existing destitution in Kansas, connecting it in some way with political feuds; when in fact it is solely a drouth of unprecedented severity, extending nearly through the current year and utterly blasting the hopes of cultivators, many of whom sewed or planted the same ground three times, yet obtained no harvest. It is common to have crops shortened by drouth, but the greater part of settled Kausau

seed. Bring your friends to the meeting tonight, and let them hear the truth.

The Controller yesterday submitted his annua estimate of the appropriations necessary for the support of the County Government for the year 1861. In the Legislative Department \$155,400 is asked for-of this large sum, \$60,000 is for election expenses alone; \$6,000 for advertising; \$20,000 for County contingencies: \$25,000 for a new jail; \$18,000 for lighting, cleaning, and supplies for County offices; \$10,000 for printing and stationery; for map repairs, \$5,000; for salaries, \$4,400. The Executive Department asks for \$1.792,237-of which deficiencies in taxes eat up \$95,000; the construction of Harlem Bridge takes \$150,000; interest on loans, \$90,000; Police fund, \$1,329,150; law expenses, \$11,180; rents, \$10,000; salaries, \$63,500; supplies for Police, \$20,000; and support of witnesses, and new house for their detention, \$12,267. The Judiciary absorb \$276,370-of which \$15,000 is for Coroner's fees; \$40,000 for officers' and witnesses' fees; and \$221,370 for salaries of the Judiciary. For miscellaneous purposes, \$2,153, 415 39 is asked-of this sum, \$415,559 is for the Common Schools of the State; \$1,400 for the Blind Asylum; \$42,500 for the Juvenile Asylum; \$800 for State Lunatic Asylum, \$80 for Idiot Asylum, and \$1,696,076 32 for State taxes. The tota estimated amount needed for County purposes i \$4,377,422 32, of which \$63,000 is received in the shape of license and other fees, and fines imposed by the Criminal Courts, leaving \$4,314. 422 32 to be raised by taxation. This is an in crease of \$726,174 79 upon the tax of the present year. The Controller argues against the ruinous system of borrowing in advance of the annual tax levy, in order to meet the expenses of the County. The interest on the County bonds issued for this purpose last year was no less than \$74,897 17, which is exclusive of a still larger amount for interest on similar loans upon the Revenue bonds of the Corporation. A draft of a law is submitted for the earlier collection of the taxes, in order to avoid the necessity of borrowing. The Controller touches upon the question of furnishing more suitable accommodations for the Courts, and suggests that, in view of the disturbed state of public affairs, the tax-payers have the right to expect that extraordinary expenditure, unless imperatively necessary, should be postponed to a more prosperous future.

WHY NOT COMPROMISE!

The People of the United States have, in peaceful and constitutional manner, chosen a President for the ensuing four years. All know who he is, and that he is the elected Chief Magistrate of the entire Union-of the States that voted against him no less than of those that voted for him. That he is a minority President is urged; but to what purpose? He has more Electoral Votes than Mr. Buchanan, and quite as many Popular Votes as he, and the latter was likewise the choice of but a plurality of the whole People. And, if the fact that he is but a minority President is pertinent at all, it is an argument against breaking up the Union because of a result purely exceptional and forvitous.

Still, the integrity of the nation is menaced, by those who have just been beaten. They threater to take their respective States out of the Union because they have lost an election. And the journals and stump orators who were so lately soliciting votes, on the assumption that they were especial champions of the Union, are now egging on the Secessionists and trying to make party capital out of their treasonable proceedings! Nay: they actually propose to turn the contented and loyal New-England States necl and heels out of the Union in order to win back and retain those that have resolved on Se cession! And, as if this were not enough, they threaten to break up the residue of the States into three or four fragments to punish them for eing deserted by the Fire-Eaters; and, folly on treason, The Express and Dan Sickles threaten to dissever our City and its vicinity from the State of New-York, in order to punish her for being deserted by the kingdom of Cot-

These antics do not surprise nor annoy us. We do not expect reason nor justice from those smarting under recent and signal discomfiture. We only desire that the American People should carefully note the fact that the Union is threatened from the Pro-Slavery side alone.

"But will you do nothing, concede nothing, to save the Union ?" we are asked. Our reply is, that we mean to remain in and be loyal to the Union; we shall gladly see all do the same but we will hire nobody, bribe nobody, pay no body, cajole nobody, to remain in it. We desire no other Union than one that is just and equal: if that we have is not such a one, it ought not to endure. If its blessings are indeed partial and one-sided-as is vehemently alleged, but as we do not believe-then it ought to pass away or be essentially modified. But to make concessions involving vital principles because some State or section threatens to secede is to incite constant bullying and menace by proffering rewards for turbulence and giving bounties for treason. Hence we have not regarded with lively approbation the raising of the House Committee of Thirty-three. In its very best aspect, the Committee implies timidity and apology on the part of certain supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Every demand for some explanation or qualification of Lincola's success is in effect an assumption that we have no right to be Republicans or that Republicanism shall really mean nothing. And as we are not sorry that Lincoln is elected, nor that he stands on the Chicago Platform, nor that we have done what we could to effect this result, we do not propose to sit personally on the stool of repentance nor yet to place our friends there. We regret that the people of any State or section should hate the Union; but if any do, we cannot help it. And as we ask no one to suppress or trample on his convictions in order to keep us in the Union, so we do not propose to suppress or sacrifice our convictions in order to keep any one else in.

-Mr. Senator Crittenden-a statesman whom all respect and esteem-is said to be about to propose to save the Union by a new Compromise, whereof the gist is an extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean. We trust no such compromise will be made-at all events, that it will not be made by the aid of Republican votes. This is an old friend with a new face-"Monsicur Tonson come again." So long ago as 1847 (Jan. 15th)-the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon being before the House-Gen, Burt of S. C. moved (in effect) this same extension, and Democrats from the Free States but five, voting Nay, Mr. Douglas next (Aug. 15th) moved to extend that line to the Pacific on a direct propesition, which the Senate adopted-Yeas 33, Nays 21; but, on reaching the House, it was there again decisively rejected-Yeas 82 (only three of them from Free States); Nays 121. The Senate then receded-29 to 25-and the bill passed excluding Slavery peremptorily from Oreon, not because that Territory was north of 360 30', but because it was not deemed advisable to let Slavery go there. The same proposition (in words or in effect) was made at least twice afterward, with varying success in the Senate, but always defeated in the House, where it never once (we think) received a Whig vote from the Free States, and rarely or never more than three to five votes from Free-State Democrats. If the Free States were ever decided and hearty on any point, they have been on that of refusing to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific and thus concede to Slavery all present and future United States territory South of that line. And what they deliberately and repeatedly refused to do when inoffensively solicited, they should not now be bullied into doing by threats of dissolving the Union. And we intend that they shall not.

We say this with the highest regard for Mr. Crittenden, whose course has been consistent and patriotic from first to last. He stands where he has always stood, and acts as he has felt and thought from the first. So do we.

DEFENSE OF CHARLESTON.

It is stated by way of excuse, we suppose, for the comparatively defenseless condition in which the fortifications of Charleston harbor are left, that the President has received assurances that those forts will not be attacked nor the collection of duties interfered with during the continuance of his administration. Assurances from whom We are not aware of anybody who stands just now in a position to give such assurances. It certainly cannot be the Governor who is about to retire from office to make room for a successor. Neither do we find among the doings of the South Carolina Legislature any assurances of this sort. There are proposals for putting the State into a military attitude, but no resolution that we have seen to keep the peace till the fourth of March. Who is there authorized to speak for the Convention just about to meet and whose members elect are filled, it is said, with the hottest desires for instant and total separation from the Union? If secession means anything, it means the putting an end to every exercise of the powers of Government by the United States within the limits of South Carolina. And how can that be so long as Fort Moultrie is held by a Federal garrison, and the jurisdiction of the United States acknowledged by all vessels entering or leaving the harbor of Charleston? That harbor is, in fact, the very part of South Carolina without the possession of which the talk of secession and independence is all moonshine.

We trust the President will not allow himself to be seduced into neglect of his duty by assurances from any quarter. Adequate means for defending Fort Moultrie, present therein, are a far better guaranty for its security than anybody's assurances. Besides, the President must recollect that it is his duty not only to hold possession of Fort Moultrie and Charleston Harbor so long as his official term continues, but to take care that they come into the hands of his successor. Should Fort Moultrie, for want of a sufficient garrison, fall into the hands of the secessionists on the 5th of March, Mr. Buchanan would be just as much responsible as if the event had taken place a month earlier. As to the excuse for not sending reënforcements, that to do so might excite the anger of the secessionists, and perhaps stimulate them to attack Fort Moultrie, the anof the fortifications in Charleston harbor, except apprehensions of the consequences-apprehensions which would not be diminished by doubling or quadrupling the garrison.

The time is past for any special delicacy about pleasing or displeasing the South Carolina secessicnists. They openly proclaim their intention of going out of the Union, and treading the stripes and stars under foot. The only security the President can have that Fort Moultrie will not be violently seized upon is the presence there of a force sufficient to protect it.

The Kansas Troubles.

LEAVENWORTHR, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860. We bave information from the scene of the late troubles to the 7th inst. Large parties of troops from Fort Leavenworth had moved to Mound City, there oining a force of 180 men from Fort Riley. Attempts were made to arrest Capt. Jennison, but neither he nor Capt. Montgomery could be found. The rumors of Montgomery's entrenchment and resistance are simply absurd. The inhabitants of Mound City and vicinity were much excited, fearing harsh treatment from the Federal authorities.

The Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860. The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territory with but two dissenting votes. The bill will be considered in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days. A bill to incorporate the Missouri and Western and

Pacific Telegraph Companies has been introduced in the House, and will doubtless become a law. Snow fell yesterday to the depth of eight inches. The weather is moderately cold.

Mr. Guthrie and the Treasury Department.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The report from the East that the office of Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to the Hon. James Guthrie is entirely without foundation.

From Denver City. FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860. The Denver City coach of the 8th passed here at 2

clock this afternoon.

DENVER, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860—8 a. m. The Jury in the Harrison case have not yet agreed a a verdict
The Evening News of the 7th publishes a number of results of quartz-mill operations; the proceeds for week varying from \$331 80 up to \$1,556 40.

The Philadelphia National Guard. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. II, 1860.
The National Guard of this city, Col. Lyle, paraded to-day for the first time as a regiment. They made a fine display, and numbered about 220 strong.

Municipal Elections.

RONBURY, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.
Charles William Gaston, Unionist, was elected Mayor yesterday by 200 plurality.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.
Horace G. Hutchins, Unionist, was elected Mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

sterday by 724 majority.
MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1869. by drouth, but the greater part of settled Kansas it was voted down by 114 Nays to 82 Yeas—band no crep at all this year,—not so much as every Whig from the Free States, with all the bury P. Ciley, citizens candidate.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860. THE EXCUSING OF MESSES, HAWKINS AND EOYCE.

The House very properly declined to excuse Messrs. Hawkins and Loyce from serving on the Special Committee. The former declared that he would disregard the order, but it is probable the rest of the members can endure the affliction of his absence. Mr. Boyce was selected for his ability and fairness, and will probably serve till his State acts.

Mr. Morrill had no desire to shirk from the responsibility, but felt he was sufficiently engrossed by other Committees to ask relief.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Corwin called his Committee together, and formally organized it to-day. Subsequently he asked for a clerk, which was granted. Mr. Sawyer, formerly Member from North Carolina, has been appointed clerk.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SLAVE-TRADE, Louis Napoleon has complimented Capt. Maffit

of our navy, in an autograph letter, upon his efficiency in breaking up the slave-trade, by way of encouraging the New Southern Confederacy to be erected upon the idea of its being reopened. MR. RHETT AND THE DISUNIONISTS.

The Disunion friends of Mr. Rhett here are much exercised that he should have run so far down on the ticket of delegates from Charleston to the South Carolina Convention, while he was backed up with the whole power of The Charleston Mercury, edited by his son.

MARYLAND.

Though much pressed from various quarters, Gov. Hicks of Maryland, still refuses to convene the Legislature at this time, upon the ground that any such movement will only contribute to the general excitement, and still more seriously distract confidence and commerce. If similar prudence had been exercised elsewhere, the panic would have been paralized long ago. THE LAST PROPOSAL.

The last modest proposal of the Secessionists s that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin shall resign and give them a new lease of office. They would agree to submit to all the machinations against them, if we would surrender the patronage and power. When things get very desperate, that expedient may be tried, but not before. WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

If the Gulf States carry out their purpose of secession, with the view of a Southern Confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may fleat from the City of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiesence of the great European Powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction.

Mr. Boyce was opposed in 1851, when he declared in South Carolina that secession is the doom of Slavery.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE. The President feels quite comfortable since he was assured by South Carolina members that the collection of revenue will not be interrupted. and no attempt made to take the Charleston forts before the 4th of March. He sent Mr. Trescott with his message to Charleston to negotiate that truce. But perhaps the Convention may not be controlled by this self-constituted delegation. No revolution can patiently wait two and a half months upon mere ceremony. Mr. Buchanan is entitled to the indulgence of swer is obvious. It is plain enough that nothing the Secessionists, after playing into their hands, at this moment prevents the attempted seizure and modifying his message to aid and comfort reason. But they are not particularly gratified and will consult their own policy. . THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad will meet to-morrow, and at once bring forward the bill offered at the close of the last session for the construction of two roads.

GEORGE LAW ON SECESSION. George Law is here, and assures Southern

members that in the event of secession, New-York City will declare herself a free port, and become identified with their destiny. This would be very gratifying intelligence to Philadelphia, if reliably indorsed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION. The South Carolina delegation intends with-

drawing from the House as soon as their Convention shall pass the ordinance. Messrs. Mills and Keitt left to-night to attend it as delegates. with no intention of returning. THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

divided on the question of Secession, Messrs. Latham and Burch being for union, and Mesers. Gwin and Scott for disunion. MR. BRANCH AND THE CABINET.

The President tendered to Mr. Branch of North Carolina a seat in the Cabinet last night, intending to offer the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Mr. Helt or Mr. Toucey, and give him the vacancy, but it was respectfully declined. He could not discover the glory of serving seventy days in a Department Dynasty, and then going into exile sharing a part of its odium. Mr. Buchanan thought he stood in his own light materially. Mr. Toucey acts as Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, and until the President can find shoulders broad enough to carry Mr. Cobb's load of debt and complication.

WHAT THE SOUTH DEMANDS. Lines are beginning to get defined pretty dis-

tinetly. Every one announced to-day emphatically that the South would be satisfied with nothing less than a distinct protection to Slavery in the Territories, and Mr. Mason demanded that the States should provide cooperative legislation for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. These modest terms will, of course, be complied with immediately. It was refreshing to see Messrs. Douglas and Pugh defending the North against the charge of non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, considering their own criminations heretofore.

THE HOUSE PRINTING. The House Committee of Printing will report

a resolution te-morrow authorizing Mr. Heart, Superintendent of Printing, to contract with Messrs. Larcomb & English for the execution of the work at the reduction of price made last session. This is practically restoring the printing to Mr. Wendell, under the disuse of means which are known to represent him. The true plan is to put the printing up to fair and open

competition, and remove it from the planderers who infest this capital. Official figures show that at the prices paid before the reduction there would have been made \$47,000 last session on Senate printing. While Mr. Rives did the work and furnished all the capital, Mr. Ford made about \$12,000 on the House work. Mr. River is now doing the printing at 40 per cent reduction on the price of last year, and makes money.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The Democrate from the North-West have had several conferences, relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Mesers. McClernand and Vallandigham's speeches yesterday, namely, that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the North-West will under no circumstances consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and the City of New-York; that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a Central Government, embracing the Middle, Western, and Border Slave States, but depending for its consummation on fature circumstances.

but depending for its consummation on future circ Lieut.-General Scott will arrive here to-morrow. Lieut. General Scott will arrive here to-morrow.

The Post-Office Committee of the House met this morning, to consider an Overland Mail bill, submitted to them by Mr. Colfax, Chairman. After consultation, they unanimously adopted the bill, the details of which are as follows: That the Postmaster-General advertise for proposals for carrying the entire mail overland, daily, between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, by the Central route, from July, 1861, to July, 1865; Denver City and Salt Lake City to be sumilied weekly without extra charge; the Gity to be supplied weekly without extra charge; the amount not to exceed \$860,000 per annum; letters and papers to be carried through by the contractors in twenty days, and pamphlets, magazines, and public coments in thirty days.

The bill also authorizes temporary steamship service

The bill also authorizes temporary steamship service from New York to San Francisco, at the rate to be paid to Commodore Vanderbilt the present sessions. The service is to be subject to discontinuance on ninety days' notice, and is to continue until otherwise ordered by Congress, in case the daily overland mail contract is not taken within the sum limited. The bill is to be seconted to the House this work. is not taken within the soin instead. The one is to be reported to the House this week.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to his present duties, until a suc-

cessor to Mr. Cobb shall be appointed.

Mr. Cobb today formally took leave of the President, the interview being pleasant and of a private

character.
The House Union Committee held their first meeting The House Chion Committee to day and organized.

The bill, which passed the House yesterday, authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates, as the wants of the Government may require, the dids to be invited by a notice of ten days.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, and authorize a loan, &c., was taken up, after some remarks from Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.) against, and Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) in

authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes:

ABSENT-Mesers Bright, Chemut, Clay, Hammond, Johnson (Ark.), Mallory, Maron, Rice, Sebastian, Toombs.

YEAS-Anthony, Laker, Eigler, Binghum, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Crimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlin, King, Seward, Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wikinson, Wilson.

The rest of the Senate voted Nay. Total—Yeas, 29: Nays. 27.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to safety, and that if they can, they be further instructed to report to what extent, and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resclution was adopted.

branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resclution was adopted.

When the resolutions relative to the secession portion of the President's Message were taken up,

Mr. BIGLER took the floor from yesterday. He said: It was my intention yesterday to indicate my own position on the great question which has agitated the people of this country. This is my only purpose this morning. At some subsequent period I propose to discuss the question more fully. Sir, it was truly remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, who sat next to me yesterday, that "evil times had fallen on us." It is, I regret to say, too sadly apparent. This great Republic of ours is in imminent danger of dissolution, The whole social, political, and commercial system is seriously disordered, and shows unmistakable evidence of depression and distress. Commerce, trade, and finance are deranged. The banks have ceased to redeem their notes in specie, and the Treasury of the United States mable to meet its current demands. A general gloom is spread over the entire country. Why is all this, Sir. Have the great elements of prosperity and progress suddenly been exhausted? No Sir, These were never more abundant. elements of prosperity and progress suddenly been exhausted? No. Sir? These were never more abundant than now. What is it then, Sir? Why, Sir, disguise t as we may, it is the result of a political panic. I almost shrink from enunciating the precise cause, obvious as it is to every Senator and intelligent man in the land. We hear of Legislatures being assembled, and Conventions being ordered to consider the great question whether the relations that bind us the great question whether the relations that bind us together are to be continued or not. It is thus that we have seen manifested deep concern and distress. Sir, this is a sad picture. It seems to me that it is part of patriotism and duty to look the danger that besets us fair in the face. My own impressions at first were that the least said the better. I have changed that impression. I believe that the times require that the public men—the select men of the nation here—should sum up the great question. Let the people understand what view is taken of it here. For one, I am prepared to separate myself as far as possible from past prejudices and party alas far as possible from past prejudices and party al legiance, and consider the condition of the country is the spirit of devotion to its interests. I most heartily the spirit of devotion to its interests. I most heartily commend the position of the Senator from Connecticut, without understanding the desires of men of his own party. He has told it here, regardless of connection with his party prejudices, for I believe he is a friend of the President elect. He has come forward boldly and taken his position for the Constitution—for the Union as made by the Constitution—for the equality of the States, and for justice among his fellow-titizens of the United States. A Convention of all the States can be only called when two-thirds of the States petition Congress. Every way Congress must have a connection with this subject. We should inquire calmly, soberly, and earnestly of each other what can be done here. The South has recived my cooperation long and cordially for her rights. I have zealously contended, long before on this floor, her cause has been our cause, and whose cause, to some extent, has been embraced by a The California Delegation in Congress are

whose cause, to some extent, has been embraced by a million and a half of Northern men. I acknowledge there has been kept up a war in Congress upon their feelings, well calculated to alienate them. Doctrinos are held, to some extent, inconsistent with the equality of the States; for example, the exclusion of owners of slaves from the Territories. But is dissolution the remedy? Is that the best and wisest of all alternatives or slaves from the Territories. But is dissolution the remedy? Is that the best and wisest of all alternatives left? No more fatal step can be taken for the interest of the great State I represent here. I remember that yesterday the Senator from Mississippi said that war, and even death, was to be preferred to dishonor, and that no State would remain in the Union less than as an equal. Let the South ask redress; if it be denied, let two-thirds of the States call a Convention. I will resort to any honorable means to save the Union. I wish to see this Government maintain its dignity and influence in the world. If it was worth the sacrifices that were made for it, it is certainly worth the effort that were unde for it, it is certainly worth the effort of preserving. If you want permanent peace, you must stike at the root of the disease—the hearts of men must be changed. Northern men must put down the Abolition feeling, and give the South her put down the Abolition feeling, and give the South ner rights, while the South must act just toward the North on the Tariff question. Manufacturers and miners be-lieved that the Democratic party was prejudiced against Protection, and therefore have gone over to the Republicans. No man is warranted in saying that the State of Pennsylvania will adhere to to the Republicans. No man is warranted in saying that the State of Pennsylvania will adhere to the doctrines of the Republican party. The issue of the "irrepressible conflict" is not fully interpreted in that State. What, because of a party victory is the country to be torn by violence, riote, and mobs in your commercial cities, and business completely deranged? What, is a party triumph to cause misfortune? It is worse than dissolution! I shall do all in my cower to adjust these unhapony differences.

cause misfortune? It is worse than dissolution! I shall do all in my power to adjust these unhappy differences. I am not despondent entirely, I cannot bring my mind to believe in a separation of these States, much less to contemplate the consequences which would follow. I predict that the Republican party will never gain another victory.

Mr. IVEKSON (Dem., Ga.)—I am not willing to

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.)—I am not withing to vote for the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, and I desire briefly to set myself right upon the record. I wish to give the country the reasons that influence my action. I object to this Committee, or to this proposition to submit all these difficulties to a Committee of thirteen. I don't exactly understand the object. What is intended to be executed by this Committee has not been explained by the honorable Senator who

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1860. favor. Mr. RICE moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

The following is the vote on the motion to take up the House bill from the last ression. The bill provides for the payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on im-